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# VICTORY OVER THE FILIPINOS

Rebel Attack on American Lines Repulsed with Heavy Loss to Enemy.

#### TROOPS FOUGHT WITH HEROISM

The American Casualties Less than Two Hundred, Very Few Having Been Killed-Navy Aided in the Fight, Which Ended in the Overwhelming Defeat of the Insurgent Forces.

Manila, Feb. 5.-8:15 p. m.-The long-expected rupture between the Americans the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the lippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

the clash came at 8:40 yesterday evening, when three daring Filipinos darted the Nebraska regiment's pickets, at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire. But the rd time Corp. Greely challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them

Almost immediately afterward the Filipino line, from Calaccan to Santa Mesa, menced a fusillade, which was ineffectual. The Nebraska, Montana, and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously and held

ir ground until re-enforcements arrived. The Filipines, in the meantime, concentrated at three points, Calaccan, Caga-

#### Filipinos Opened the Attack.

About 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultacasly. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik-balik, and dvaneing their skirmishers at Taco and Pandacan. The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they

re unable to determine its effect. The Utah Light Artillery finally succeeded in lencing the native battery. The Third Artillery also did good work on the extreme The engagement lasted over an hour.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off alabona, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipino position at At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line, and the United States ea-going double-turreted monitor Mona-Inock opened fire on the enemy from off

#### Repulsed in Splendid Charge.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge, and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the waterworks.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire There was intermittent firing at various points all day long.

The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are known

The American losses are estimated at 20 men killed and 125 wounded. The Igorrotes, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in

the face of a hot artillery fire, and left many men dead on the field. Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate Amer-

#### Insurgent Attack Premeditated. London, Feb. 6.-The Morning Post publishes the following account of the

"The immediate cause of the attack was an advance by two Filipinos to the Nebraska outpost, on the northeast of the city. When ordered to halt they refused and the sentry fired. An insurgent signal gun was then fired from blockhouse 7, and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska regiment, which

was encamped. "The fighting soon spread on both sides, until firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city. The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgent fire being heavy, and the attack evidently hurriedly planned. continued throughout the night, with an occasional cessation of from half an

hour to an hour at a time. "At daybreak the warship Charleston and Callao began shelling the north side of the city. Their fire was followed later by that of the Monadnock on the southern side, the insurgent positions having been previously accurately located. The Filipino loss is reported to have been heavy. The wounded on the American side are now estimated at 200. Few Americans were killed.

#### Many Villages Captured.

"The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line this morning (Sunday), and were soon pressing back the insurgents in every direction, maintaining steadily their advancing positions and capturing the villages of San Juan Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macati, Santa Mesa, and Lomin.

The splendid police system prevented a general outbreak in the city, though oldiers were attacked by natives in the streets. Lieut. Charles Hogan and Sergt. all were shot by three natives, the former being seriously wounded and the latr slightly. Lieut, Col. Colton was attacked by a native with a sword, while riding in a carriage to the front. He killed his assailant with his revolver. A sharphooter within the American lines shot and killed a Sergeant while he was sitting at a window of the Second Reserve Hospital. Col. William C, Smith died of apoplay. Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig River and drowned, Several hundreds were taken prisoners

#### Enemy's Killed Number Thousands.

In a subsequent telegram the following statements are made: hast night's (Saturday's) and to-day's (Sunday's) engagements have proved a verilable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands. The American forces could scarcely have been better disposed. It is how known that the attack was fully expected, and that every preparation had

been made to meet the contingency Firing slackened at noon (Sunday), the enemy being apparently demoralized. The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack

'Aguinaldo's private secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila. Perfect quiet now reigns in the city. More than a hundred wounded Filipinos, taken from the trenches, are being cared for in the American hospitals."

#### Death Blow to Independence.

Manila, Monday, Feb. 6-9 a. m .- The Filipines have apparently reached the conclusion that the Americans mean business, now that the barriers are removed, as there were no further hostilities ast night, and no attempt was made to recover the lost ground. It is possible, however, that they are following the tactics they employed against the Spaniards, and will merely lie off a few days to recu-

rate their forces before returning to the attack. It is impossible to ascertain as yet how the news has been received at Maloso, the seat of the insurgent government, but the Filipinos in Manila express the anion that the movement for independence has received its death blov, and that exation will soon be welcomed generally.

#### BELATED DISPATCH FROM DEWEY. and that by some of those mishaps that

#### Two Men Injured on Monadnock-Boston Leaves for Hollo.

miral Dewey cabled the Navy Dean yesterday as follows; "Manila, Feb. 6. Navy, Washington:

re, which will return to Ma-

was transmitted there by change that policy. partment. The first conclu-But upon consideration naval re-enforcements,

frequently occur this was simply a delayed dispatch from Dewey.

The naval opinion was just the reverse of this. Naval officers have felt that Dewey's dispatches had not been inverting. Of the outcome they had little doubt pointing out that Dewey's guns command the entire city and the approaches below have attacked Manila. The beyond, affording a most satisfactory backing for Gen. Otis' operations.

Secretary Long last evening said that Two men wounded yesterday on no additional orders had been sent to ously, Admiral Dewey, and he did not anticipate The receipt of Admiral Dewey's disc He had been acting on the theory that circ that the insurgents the President desired to follow the most far Department us the text pinos, and there was no reason now to

The Solace started from Norfolk at that another battle was o'clock yesterday afternoon with a supply the insurgents were not con- of ammunition and other needed store heir attacks to the American lines, for Dewey's fleet, via the Suez Canal, bu recting them at the city of it is not the intention to send further

the officials reached the conclusion that it was learned upon inquiry at the War they were mistaken in this conclusion, Department that all the American troops

at Manila have an abundant supply of smokeless powder. The regulars have the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and about 5,000 of the same weapons are in the hands of the volunteers.

## FORTY WERE KILLED IN BATTLE.

Gen. Otis' Lists of Casualties in Fighting About Manila.

Two cablegrams were received from Maj. Gen. Otis yesterday, giving lists of casualties in the fighting of Saturday night and Monday. The first list gave eight men killed and the second thirtytwo, making a total of forty killed. Prompted by Gen. Otis' promise to send along the list of casualties at the earliest

possible moment, the friends of the sol-diers at Manila besieged the War Department yesterday by telegram and word of mouth for information from the scene of the battle in the Philippines. The list was long in coming, a fact explained by the cutting of the telegraph wires along the American front, which prevented early reports from the division com-

When Gen. Otis' casualty lists began to ne over the cables they were somewhat onfusing, probably due to the fact that there are nineteen different lines between Manila and Washington. The immediate effect was to cause some errors to be made in the reported list of killed. After great difficulty the officials of the War Depart-ment arranged the previous casualty lists into the following single list, which is believed to be substantially accurate and was made up as an official substitute list for the prior list:

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. E. Brierer, fiesh wound, arm, slight.
Lieut. Albert J. Buttermore, flesh wound, slight.
C. H. Serjeant and Joseph Sheldon, slight flesh
wound, thich Company. wound, thigh, Company H.

Private Hiram Conger, abdomen penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, seri-Private Debault, flesh wound, back, slight, FIRST MONTANA.

Private Reynolds, slight wound in ear, Company Private Charles Runmels, fesh wound in leg. Corp. Hayes, missing, probably killed, Company

Private John Serensen, head wounded, Company Private Mayersick, lungs penetrated, serious, Com-Corp. Skinner, slight thigh wound, Company I.
FIRST COLORADO.
Private Orton Twever, wounded, left thigh, Com-

Private Charles S. Morrison, wounded, left hand, Company B.

Private Maurice Parkhurst, wounded in pubes, Private C. D. White missing, supposedly drowned,

Corp. William H. Erle, wounded in left cheek Private Charles B. Boyce, flesh wound in left First Lieut. Charles Haughwount, flesh wound, left FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA.

Private Horace J. McCracken, killed, Company H.
Private Pred E. Gren, killed, Company L.
Private William J. Lewis, killed, Company I.
Private Benjemin Phesps, wounded, right thigh, magic, t Corp. Eugene E. Stevens, wounded, right thigh, Ompany K.

Private Frank G. McLain, wounded, right hip, ompany G.

Hiram Fay, wounded, right knee, Company F.

Frivate A. Haskell, slight wound in neck, Com THIRD ARTILLERY. Sargt. Bernard Sharp, flesh wound, leg. slight,

Private Edward Lundstrom, shot through hand,

ight, Company L. Private James Gleason, flesh wound thigh, slight, Company L FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Corp. HENRY F. THOMPSON, Company M. Private JESSE A. HALE, Company A. Private MALRICE L. SEEMAN, Company A. Private LOUIS V. DEITZ, Company D. Private JAMES HARVEY KNIGHT, Company M. Private, FRANK H. ISSINGHAUSEN, Company M. Private CHARLES A. SEITZ, Company M.

Private PETER M. STORMENT, Company I.

Private W. A. GOODMAN, Company D. FIRST IDAHO.

Maj. EDWARD M'CONVILLE. Corp. FRANK R. CALWEREL, Company B. Private JAMES FRAZER, Company C

Private J. J. DEWAR, Company K. Private TOM BRYAN, Company H.
Private JOSEPH MAHER, Company M.
FIRST WASHINGTON.

Cerp. GEORGE W. M'GOWAN Company A. ate RALPH W. SIMONDS, Company A. ate GEORGE B. REICHART, Company I. Private FRANK SMITH, Company I Private MATTHIAS II. CHERRY. Company I. Private SHERMAN HARDING, Company I. Private EDWARD H. PERRY, Company I. Private ARNO H. MEICKEL, Company H.

Corp. James Neary, Company M.
Musician Joseph W. Osberger, Company M.
Private Dixon A. Everett, Company A.
Private Michael Kennedy, Company F. Private Augustin Berry, Company F. Private Benjamin A. Harbour, Company I. Private Hugh P. McClellan, Company Private Herman Steinbagen, Company I. Private O. B. Wright, Company I. Private William Sloat, Company K.

Private Albert E. Barth, Company M Lieut, James Mitchell, Fourteenth Infantry, died

A mortality report was also received from Gen, Otis. The interesting part about it is the disclosure of a death rate

among the American troops from small-

pox of one man per day for the past nine days. The report reads as follows: Manila, Feb. 6. Following deaths since last report: January 28, Royal E. Fletcher, Private, Company B. First Washington, typhoid fever. January 28, Albert W. Alson, Private, Company B. Thirteenth Minnesota, variola; Walter Dugard, Private, Company G. First Idaho, typhoid fever. January 36, Isaac Cooper, Private, Company B,

February 1, Burgher R. Jones, Private, Company F. Twenty-third, variola; Charles Snodgrass, Private, Company B. Twentieth Kansas, variola. ruary 3, James Owen, Private, Company L. Artillery, variols, Miles hird Artillery, variola; Miles Kyger, Corporal, lompany I, First Washington, typhoid fever; Ches-er W. Hubbard, Private, Company K, Third Ar-tillery, variola; Olavus T. Felland, Private, Pirst Beari Doty, Private, Company B,

#### LIEUT. MITCHELL'S RECORD. But One Regular Army Officer Was Killed

First Lieut. James Mitchell, Fourteenth Artillery, was the only officer of the regu-lar army killed in the engagement of Sat-urday night, so far as the official reports show up to date. He was a native of Ireland and had been in the army slace December, 1867. He enlisted as a private in the Seventh Cavalry, and after seven rs' service in the Signal Corps was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Sig-nal Corps in August, 1886. Subsequently of Corps in August, 1886. Subsequently was transferred to the Fifteenth Intury, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry in August, 1892. A accompanied his regiment to Manila a part of the first expedition that went the country from San Francisco under en. Greene early last summer.

## Splendid Fighting Qualities Displayed by Volunteers.

#### FILIPINO LOSSES VERY HEAVY

Hongkong Report that Their Casualties Were 1,900 Killed and Wounded.

#### OUTPOSTS DRIVEN BACK TEN MILES

Determined Stand Made by the Rebels in a Church, Where California, Washington, and Idaho Troops Attacked Them and Smoked Them Scenes in the City When the Alarm Was Given-Bloody Battle Ground in the Rice Fields, Where Hundreds of Filipinos Perished-Fourteenth Regulars Rescued from a Tight Place by Col. Duboce.

Manila, Feb. 6 .-- The scene at Manila, when the alarm was given on Saturday the north side of the Pasig River. night, was wildly exciting. The Ameriances were stopped, Filipinos scurried enforcements. everywhere, and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon outside the of the outskirts of Manila flocked into re-enforcements came up. the walled city, with their arms full of

All the carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the sas and Montana Regiments, the Mintelegraph lines were cut, and the soldiers hurriedly but silently marched the Nebraskans, the Utah Battery, the out of the city to the stations assigned Idahos, the Washingtons, the Califorto them. The stores were closed al- nians, South Dakota and Colorado Vol-Corp. Carl B. Osgood, sprained knee, Company F. most instantly, foreign flags were to be unteers, the Fourth Cavalry, North seen flying from many windows, and a Dakota Volunteers, Sixth Artillery, and number of white rags were hung out Fourteenth Infantry. from Filipino huts and houses.

ed in the highest towers to watch the an intermittent fusillade for some bombardment. There were no street hours. cars or carriages to be seen, and the streets were almost deserted.

#### Order Maintained in the City.

The Minnesota troops, acting as police, searched every native and arrestwhile there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday there were none on Sunday. Absolute order was maintained.

The United States flagship Olympia steamed across the bay on Sunday and took up a position near the German cruiser Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off the Mole. She is still

The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

The official list of dead and wounded has not yet been submitted for publication, and it is impossible, owing to the fact that the regiments are scattered. to obtain a reliable list except from fire from their secondary battery into Spain, are beginning to feel the cons headquarters.

Two Filipino Commissioners from Iloilo and four rebel officers were arrested here this morning after boarding the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city.

#### Hard Fighting at Paco.

was lined by native buts full of Fili- over six miles. pino sharpshooters. After they had ded of wounds.

Col. William C. Smith, First Tennessee, died of fired upon Gen. King and his staff, at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and killing a driver, and had fired on an assisted in capturing Santa Mesa. ambulance of the Red Cross Society. Col. Duboce ordered the huts to be cleared and burned.

The Filipinos concentrated in Pacc Church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories. A platoon of Californians, stationed on a neighboring bridge, maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but that the fighting at Manila was only an was unable to dislodge them. In the outpost skirmish, designed to influence the vote in the United States Senate to-day face of a terrific fusilade, Col. Duboce and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, issued reiterating the allegations of the set fire to the oil and retired.

#### Bombarded the Church.

In the mean time Capt. Dyer's battery of the Sixth Artillery bombarded the church, dropping a dozen shells into the tower and roof. Company L and part of Company G of the Californians charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

After the incendiaries had retired, a company of the Idahos and the Washington Guards, stationed on either side of the building, picked off the Filipinos as they were smoked out. Many of the rebels, however, escaped into the brush in the rear of the church. The Americans captured fifty-three of the rebels, and during the fighting about the church twenty of the rebels were killed.

non-combatants were allowed to enter surgents.

the American lines after promising to go to the houses of friends and remain

#### Charges of Western Volunteers.

Another intensely exciting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and Idahos and Commade charges across the rice fields between Paco and Santana, in the face of a terrific fusilade. The ground, to-day, over which they passed is covered with | Spanish Version of a Conference Bedead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six about where they lie, and the latter sion was chiefly devoted to a long disare being brought to the hospital. It was at this stage of the fighting and at Caloocan that the Filipinos suffered between Gen. Rios and Gen. Otis." their heaviest losses.

The Fourteenth Regulars were in a particularly tight place near Singalon, naido learned of the "intention of the and Col. Duboce was compelled to rush
Americans to attack and capture Hoilo
past them with the reserve in order to and other ports," he declared that he prevent the regulars from being cut states sent any re-enforcements to the off. In the last line twelve men were Philippines. The conference "failed to killed before the rebels retired.

Both sides cheered frequently during the engagement. The American "hurrahs" were almost invariably met by derisive "vivas." Among the natives offering high prices. They recently gave the Igorrotes were specially noticeable it out that Gen. Rios had delivered to them 5,000 Mauser rifles and 3,000,000 carfor their bravery, about 700 of these for their bravery, about 700 of these naked savages facing artillery fire with this Gen. Rios denies. their bows and arrows.

How the Fighting Began. Owing to the area embraced in the cene of Sunday's engagement, a semicircle of fully seventeen miles, details Out with Kerosene-Some Exciting regarding individual fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gathered, the brush commenced at 8:45 on Saturday evening, by the firing of a Nebraska sentry at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line, after repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of

drawing our fire. The first shot from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a prearranged signal, for it was followed almost immediately by a terrific fusillade along the entire Filipino line on

The American outposts returned the can soldiers in the theaters and at the fire with such vigor that the Filipino and followed his profession of an archicircus were called out, the perform- fire was checked until the arrival of re-

All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out and the Filipines ceased city were plainly heard. The residents firing for half an hour while their own

> At 10 o'clock the fighting was resumed, the American firing line consisting of the Third Artillery, the Kannesota Regiment, the Pennsylvanians,

The Filipinos concentrated their On Sunday immense crowds of peo- forces at three points, Caloocan, Santa Mesa, and Galingatan, and maintained

#### Enemy's Artillery Fire Silenced.

They brought artillery into action at Galingatan, at 10:30, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a howitzer on the ed many of them, with the result that road beyond Santa Mesa. The Third Artillery silenced the Galingatan battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which was followed immediately by

volleys from the infantry. At midnight there was a lull in the firing, lasting until 3:45 a. m., when the whole Filipino line reopened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for twenty minutes, and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans gener-

ally advanced. During the night, in response to Rear Admiral Dewey's signals flashed across situation of the Spaniards in the Philipfrom Cavite, the United States cruiser | pine Islands." Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly

the Filipino trenches at Caloocan. After daylight the United States double-turret sea-going monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate and kept shelling the Filipino's left flank. while the other vessels shelled the enemy's right flank for several hours. By 10 o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy, One of the most notable events of and had taken the villages of Palaw-Sunday's work was driving the Filipong, Santa Mesa, Paco, Santana, San pinos out of their stronghold at Paco Pedro, Macorte, Pandocan, and Pasai, by the reserve, a few companies of had descroyed hundreds of native huts, Californians, commanded by Col. Du- and had secured possession of the boce. The main road to the village water main and reservoir, a distance of

The Tennessees joined the firing line

#### DUE TO AMERICAN AGGRESSION.

#### Hongkong Junta's Version of the Fighting About Manilla.

Hongkong, Feb. 6.-The Filipino Junta here has issued a statement setting forth on the peace treaty. This afternoon another statement was

first, and asserting that, despite the fact of the American control of the cable, the Junta's version proves that the fighting was only an outpost brush, due to American aggression This second statement says:

"Gen. Aguinaldo had given special or-ders to the commanders to prevent hostilitles unless the Americans violated their agreement by forcing the Filipino lines." The Junta professes indignation that President McKinley's orders to Gen. Otls to check aggression were not obeyed.

#### FILIPINO LOSS SAID TO BE 1,900.

Insurgents Driven Back Ten Miles Into the Country.

Hongkorg, Feb. 6.-The latest advices from Manila say that the rebel forces have been driven back ten miles and their losses are estimated at 1,990 killed or

During the fighting the United States Some 2,500 women, children, and warships shelled a train loaded with in-

### FILIPINOS' TERRIBLE LOSS.

Two Thousand Dead, 3,500 Wounded, and 5,000 Prisoners.

Manila, Feb. 6 .- Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead; panies K and M of the Californians 3,500 wounded, and 5,000 taken prisoners.

#### AGUINALDO THREATENED WAR.

## teen Him and Otis.

Madrid, Feb. 6 .- To-day's Cabinet ses cussion of Philippine matters. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, expressed his Dispatches from Manila describe a con-ference between Gen. Otis and Aguinaldo

arrive at any understanding." According to the same dispatches, it

would seem that the insurgents lack ammunition, as they have been seeking to surchase it everywhere, and have been

#### RESIDENT OF PETERSBURG.

Col. Smith, Who Died at Manila, Has Wife and Daughter in Virginia. secial to The Post

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 6.-Col. William C. Smith, of the First Tennessee Regiment, who died at Manila, of apoplexy while leading his regiment into battle, was a native of Petersburg, where he was born in 1837. His father was James Smith, one of Petersburg's most highly respected citizens

Though residing in Nashville, Tenn., h came to Petersburg as soon as his native State seceded, and joined the Twelfth Virginia Regiment, in which he serve with distinction and gallantry throughout the war between the States. He was everely wounded at the battle of Wilderness. At the battle of the Crater he was Color Sergeant of his regiment and his flagstaff was cut in several place by the enemy's shot, but the ever went down. After the war he returned to Nashville, where he renewed tect, many of the handsomest buildings there bearing testimony to his proficiency, mong them the Vanderbilt University.
At the breaking out of the war with Spain he was commissioned Colonel of the First Tennessee Regiment, and ordered to Manila. He leaves a widow and two children. His son, George, is geant Major of his regiment in Manila. ruests of ex-Postmester Hugh R. Smith a brother of the deceased. Col. Smith was a member of A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans, of this city.

#### SPANISH VIEW OF SITUATION. Cabinet Minister Thinks Americans Must of the ratification was not only flashed Grant Independence.

Madrid, Feb. 6.-The newspapers here to-day publish an interview with a Min-ister who declared that the Philippines President to Gen. Otis at Manila. So are going to cost the Americans dear, are going to cost the Americans dear, close in point of time are the Philip-"as the Filipinos are not so susceptible to bribes as the Cubans." The Minister pines to the United States that a reply, sted as adding:

"The Americans will repulse any attack on Manila, but such a victory will be of no advantage to the United States, for fore the Senate adjourned shortly bethe insurgents, embittered by defeat, will be less disposed to make an arrangement, and the struggle will go on in the Hinterland, which will be very unfavorable to the Americans, who are absolutely incapable of mountain warfare. The situation of the Americans is very critical. They will be compelled to grant inde-

themselves the world's ridicule." The Minister also expressed the belief that the rupture at Manila would influence the United States Senate, "because the anti-annexationists will point out that the annexation of the Philippine Islands will demand enormous and uncalled-for sacrifices of men and money.'

Continuing, the Minister said: "The rebels, therefore, have shown cleverness in choosing the eve of the ratification of the treaty for an outbreak. It is very regrettable that the opening of hostilities will necessarily aggravate

The Imparcial says: "The attack on Manila was the judgment of God upon the Americans, who, after despoiling quences. If only the Spanish prisoners ad been released we should regard the affair with complete indifference. insurgents number 80,000 men, of which 7,000 are armed with Mausers, and 10,660 are armed with Remingtons. continue the struggle, the Americans will

#### be driven out of the Philippine Islands. LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

Times Thinks the Filipinos Will Come Around in the End. London, Feb. 7.-The Times, in an editorial expression of its satisfaction at the ratification of the peace treaty by

the United States Senate, says: "We presume the Americans will be in no hurry to establish their government corner of the islands. They will more likely be content to make themselves secure at important points and to brick wall, and by degrees they will dis-

long and troublesome."
The Globe says: "America's mistake has The Globe says. An operform a big job been in attempting to perform a big job with small means. Now that this has led will place such an overpowering force in the field as to beat down any opposi-

#### DEWEY SENT WARNING.

Reported to Have Threatened Manila's Destruction if Insurgents Entered,

Hongkong, Fet. 6.-The following dispatch was received here from Manila before the outbreak there occurred: Rear Admiral Dewey in an interview, said the Monadnock is guarding one end of the city, the Monterey the other, and

The insurgents are an armed mob, the passage of the tariff bill, was retic The insurgents are an armed meb, the dispatch adds, incapable of government, and are angry with Admiral Dewey for seizing vessels flying Filipino flags.

The Admiral, the correspondent says, is not Iavorable to annexation, but he believes in the gradual withdrawal of the United States troops. He also says the United States is morally bound to establish a stable government in the Philippines.

Bare Two-thirds Vote Secured in Executive Session.

#### GREAT SUSPENSE IN SENATE

Roll-call Began with Advocates and Opponents Apprehensive.

#### TWO REPUBLICANS IN THE NEGATIVE

Eight Democrats, Including McLaurin and McEnery, Refused to Foilow the Lead of Gorman, Whose Valedictory Was One of the Features of the Memorable Proceedings Which Preceded the Final Vote-Hale and Hoar Remained Steadfast in Opposition to Their Party's Policy-Jones, of Nevada, the Last to Fall in Line, Although His Support Was Not Then Necessary to Ratification-News at Once Transmitted to Gen. Otis at Manila.

After a day of excitement and suspense almost unparalleled in the history of the United States Senate, the treaty of peace was ratified yesterday afternoon without amendment, and by a vote of 57 to 27, only one vote more than the necessary two-thirds. There were six absentees, four for the treaty and two against it, so that the Senate actually stood 61 to 29. The actual result could not have been foretold with accuracy until the roll-call had been nearly concluded. The news instantly throughout this country but was cabled by the direction of the breathing thankfulness in every line, fore 6 o'clock. Uncertainty to the Last.

It will be many a long day before the

Senate witnesses another fight such as came to a triumphant conclusion shortly before half-past three o'clock yesterday. pendence to the Filipinos, in spite of the The inside history of the struggle will fact that they will thereby bring upon perhaps never be written, although it is full of the most dramatic interest. Suffice it to say that when the Senate met on yesterday, with galleries crowded to the utmost, with the lobbies overflowing with eager and anxious humanity, and with the atmosphere surcharged with intensest excitement, the friends of the treaty were still uncertain of succ It was soon quite evident that the bloody attack of the Filipinos upon the American troops had had no effect upon the ranks of the opposition, while, the contrary, certain Senators supposed hostility to ratification, Senator Reach, who had been to New York on a personal mission, announced himself as commit ted to the opposition; Senator Heitfeld, who was debating as to his course, re-Senator Hale again announced positively These decisions, while they depressed Senators Hanna, Aldrich, Lodge, Carter, and other administration managers, did not result in absolute discouragement. There were still three Senators who might be won over. This trio were Sena-tors Jones, of Nevada; McEnery, of Louisiana, and McLaurin, of South Carolina. If two of these Senators could be converted, the treaty would be safe with sixty votes to its credit. If all three were affirmatively ranged, the treaty would be ratified with votes to spare. As it happened, all three voted "ave. Senator Allen's lengthy speech, in which he announced he would treaty; Senator Clay's brief but emphatic statement that he regarded it as his patriotic duty to aid in ratification, even though he was opposed to the permanent leave the rest to time. The Filipinos will acquisition of the Philippines, and Senatire of knocking their heads against a tor Gorman's valedictory to the Senate cover that life is quite tolerable under treaty mainly upon the danger which confronted the workingmen through the in which he based his opposition to the The afternoon newspapers here agree importation of cheap labor from the Philipat the Filipinos have made a fatal erippines, and the cost of life and treasure that the Filipinos have made a fatal erippines, and the cost of life and treasure
ror, and they say they are convinced the which the expansion policy would entail, Americans will not allow the trouble to interested the crowds in the galleries for Americans will not allow the trouble to influence their policy.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Aguinaldo and his merry mer have not displayed a clear conception of the American character. We take it for granted that there will be no looking back now until America has plowed a Philippine furrow right through, although the job is likely to be long and troublesome."

The Globe says: "America's mistake has the strength of the treaty. They were still lacking two votes. Conferences were held in the Vice President's room, and from these consultations the Senators emerged with worried countenances. It was but little consolation that their own lines were intact; that Senators Stewart, for instance, just that Senator Stewart, for instance. the customary consequences, it may safely assumed that the United States I place such an overpowering force in Like Napoleon at Waterleo, the army consequences. Knowing this and confident that there would be no desertions, Senator Gorman, the leader of the opposition, viewed the anxious exertions of the other side with

undisturbed serenity.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, a Republican in everything but his attitude upon the sliver question, was expected to you for the treaty. Approached however of hope in the uncertainty of the outl the army protects the rear. He added he persisted in his assertion that he that he had sent word to Aguinaldo that would vote in the negative. Senator Mcif, accidentally, the insurgents entered Enery, a Democrat, who had voted with Manila, he would reduce it to mortar and the Republicans during the framing and

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